THE

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By JOHN TROTT-PLAID, *Esq*;

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Ambubaiarum Collegia. —— HOR.

IF it be admitted that Slander, in the two Inſtances we have given of it, which indeed comprehends almoſt every pernicious Species, is not ſafely either to be anſwered in Writing, or proſecuted in a Courſe of Juſtice; an honeſt Man may perhaps anſwer, What then? Are a Set of unknown paultry Scribblers to vilify and aſperſe the Characters of every great and good Man in the Kingdom at their Pleaſure, and are ſuch Scurrilities neither to be anſwered nor puniſhed?

I am ſorry I muſt reply in the Affirmative. This is an Effect of that Licentiouſneſs which will always, in ſome Degree, ſpring up in the ſame Soil where Liberty flouriſhes; nor can the niceſt Hand of the Legiſlator totally pluck up and eradicate the former, without doing, at the ſame Time, ſome Injury to the tender Root of the latter.

For this Reaſon, thoſe illuſtrious Perſons in whoſe Service this Paper hath been ſaid to be retained, becauſe it doth not, like all the reſt, moſt ſcurrilouſly abuſe them, have rather choſe to overlook and deſpiſe all thoſe malicious Howlings, with which the Preſs hath reſounded againſt them, than to endeavour to reſtrain it by Law; nay, they have, to their immortal Honour, avoided this Method, even while they have patiently ſubmitted to bear all the Obloquy which the falſe Imputation of ſuch an Attempt could caſt upon them.

But while I am commending them for abſtaining from harſh or coercive Methods, I muſt acknowledge they ſeem worthy of ſome Cenſure, for neglecting others of a very different Kind, which ſeem obvious enough, and which would, in all Probability, ſoon put a final End to this Evil, without any poſſible Injury to Liberty; nay, even with Emolument to the very Offenders themſelves. And this Method of remedying publick Miſchief by Lenitives will be always moſt agreeable to a wiſe and good Legiſlator or Magiſtrate, who muſt be conſidered as free from all Motives of Pique and Reſentment, and never deſirous of puniſhing thoſe whom he can otherwiſe reclaim.

In Truth, then, I do not queſtion the Efficacy of gentle Meaſures on this Occaſion; not that I would be underſtood here to agree intirely with the Opinion of ſome, who, acknowledging the dangerous Conſequences which may ariſe from the preſent growing Spirit of Slander, and deteſting all harſh or coercive Means of aboliſhing it, have propoſed to take off three or four of the Capital Slanderers, by bringing them at once into the Miniſtry, and placing them in the moſt conſiderable Poſts of the Government. This I object to, as directly contrary to my Maſter *Ariſtotle*, who ſays μεγάλων γὰρ κύριοι καθιστᾶτες ἂν ἐυτελεῖς ὧσι μεγάλα βλάπτουσι. * Anglice, *Set a Beggar on Horſeback, and he'll ride.* Beſides, it may be doubted whether theſe Gentlemen may be perfectly well qualified for thoſe Offices of State which require the Knowledge of Languages; and I am afraid it is a Maxim in Politics, not to truſt Authors in any Treaſury. Nor can I readily concur with the more moderate Propoſition of erecting the Authors of *Old England*, the *Fool*, and the Printer of the *London Evening Poſt*, into a Board called *the Board of Supervisors*; and that the Miniſtry ſhould conſtantly, from time to time, be obliged to lay all their Meaſures before this Board, previous to their being carried into Execution. But however plauſible this may appear to ſome, I cannot help objecting, that as the preſent Forms of our Government ſubject our Councils to too much Delay, and often to ſome Danger of Diſcovery, this Scheme would greatly increaſe both thoſe Inconveniences; which would perhaps more than counterballance the great Sanction which, it is urged, would be thus given to all our Political Tranſactions abroad.

Beſides, I am apprehenſive of ſome Miſchief which might accrue to theſe honourable Gentlemen themſelves, if any of their beſt-concerted Meaſures ſhould be unſucceſsful; ſince probably they might not be ſo well able to ſtem the Torrent of Faction, which in ſuch Caſe would rage againſt them.

And of this, indeed, thoſe Authors ſeem ſenſible. One of them hath ſeveral Times told his Readers, That he hath no Concern in the Management of Affairs, and is entirely indifferent who is at the Helm, provided they act for the Intereſt of his Country; which he hath often aſſured us is not the Caſe at preſent. Another very flatly deſired the Public laſt Winter to take Notice, that he had given the Miniſtry due Warning and Advice, with Regard to their Conduct in the *Weſt-Indies*, and very cautiouſly added, that if they now neglected to purſue his Directions, they only (and not he) were to be blamed.

Again, ſhould either of theſe Methods, or any other ſuch be purſued, it could by no means anſwer the End; but would rather aggravate than leſſen the Evil: For if you ſhould take off three or threeſcore Writers of this Sort, you would probably encourage as many hundred new Scandalmongers to take up the Pen; ſince every Man, who can barely write, is equally capable with the preſent Set of becoming Authors.

To omit therefore all other Propoſals on this Head, moſt of which ſeem leſs to deſerve an Anſwer, I ſhall proceed to lay my Plan at once before the Reader; and this is no other than to erect an Hoſpital for Sc--NDR--LS.

As I was apprehenſive that the Reader might be ſtartled at a Word which is ſometimes uſed in no very good Senſe, I have choſen to follow the Method of ſome of the ingenious Gentlemen who are the Subjects of this Plan, in not printing it at length; but indeed I could not find any other Word which might be ſo ſafely uſed, and ſo little liable to any Doubts or Difficulties in Law, as to the Qualification of future Candidates, as this. Wit, Learned, Author, *&c.* might perhaps have implied more than I mean; but ſurely it can be no Queſtion, whether every mean illiterate Fellow, who gets his daily Bread by ſpreading Lies all over the Kingdom, by defaming the greateſt and beſt of Men, nay even by robbing any ſingle Man of his Character, is or is not included within the Term abovementioned.

But why ſhould I make any Apology for the Uſe of a Term which is not held ſcandalous in our Law, eſpecially when I apply it to thoſe who endeavour to perſuade us, that the greateſt Perſonages in the Nation deſerve it.

But before I enter into a particular Detail of my Plan, I ſhall conſider every Objection which may be raiſed againſt it; to all which I hope to give a ſatisfactory Anſwer.

Firſt, it may be ſaid, that I am propoſing a Reward for them, who, of all others, moſt deſerve a whipping Poſt.

This I have partly obviated already, by obſerving, that neither the Legiſlator, nor the Magiſtrate, have ever recourſe to Puniſhment from vindictive Motives, and would be always better pleaſed to do their Buſineſs an eaſier Way.

But, indeed, tho' the Conſequence of this Evil be very pernicious to Society, the Motive to it is not generally among the worſt Ingredients of the human Compoſition. Neceſſity is a ſevere Task-Maſter; and notwithſtanding the Precepts which moſt of us receive in our Youth to learn and labour honeſtly to get our Living, the Temptation muſt be allow'd very ſtrong, when much larger Wages are offered us for Idleneſs and Iniquity, than for honeſt but hard Labour. When therefore the Maſon, the Bricklayer, the Carpenter, &c. offer no more than half a Crown *per diem*, and the Printer, at leaſt, doubles the Price, while he requires but half the Work, it requires no ordinary Degree of Virtue to chuſe the former.

Again, I am perſwaded that theſe Writers are far from being ſenſible of the Pain they give, or the Miſchief they are doing. The Rank of theſe People may almoſt be ſaid to be below Reputation; and one may apply to ſuch Fellows the ſame callous Want of Feeling which *Macduff* remarks of one who had no Children, and conſequently knew not the Tenderneſs of a Father; when therefore ſuch Perſons hack and hew the Characters of their Fellow-Creatures, we may ſay of them,

Alaſs! they have no Character to loſe.

This muſt be at leaſt the Caſe of every Author while he remains unknown; and I believe, if I ſhould never ſo groſly abuſe any of the three Authors abovementioned, I might ſafely ask many Thouſands of my Readers, Whom have I injured?

Another Objection may poſſibly be, that as no other Name would, with ſufficient Certainty, include all the Authors I would provide for, ſo this would probably include many more; nay, poſſibly ſome Men of Fortune would become liable to be ſhut up in my Hoſpital.

This Objection, I own, hath much Force, and can only be anſwered by propoſing a reſtraining Epithet to be added to the Subſtantive, ſuch as ſcribbling, ſcandalous, *&c.* and for the abſolute Security of all Men of Fortune, it may be enacted, that no Man of——a Year, ſhall be capable of being a Sc—ndr—l, let him write, or do whatever he pleaſes.

A third Objection will, I ſuppoſe, be the Expence to the Public, which muſt ariſe from this Hoſpital; but this will appear extremely frivolous, when I come to lay down the Particulars of my Plan. In the mean time, I ſhall only obſerve, that if the Buyers of all the ſcandalous Nonſenſe vented every Day, ſhould agree to pay the ſame Money to the Hoſpital, which they now pay for nothing, a very large Fund might be raiſed for the Purpoſe; and they might have the Satisfaction of thinking they contributed to the Support of a few worthleſs, but indigent People; inſtead of af-

* Pol. Lib. 2. cap. 9.

failing, in doing an Injury to many worthy Men, and that an Injury of the moſt cruel Nature.

Other Objections ſhall be conſidered hereafter, when we ſhall think proper to reſume the Subject.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THEY write from Peterſburgh of May 28. that they received there the melancholly News of a terrible Fire at Moſcow, which had conſumed 4000 Houſes, and among them many rich Shops and Warehouſes, and was full burning when the Poſt came away. G. A.

There has alſo been lately a Fire at Jaroſlow, which conſum'd 140 Houſes. ib.

Letters from Milan, dated May 29, mention that the Imperialiſts, to the Number of 40,000 Foot, were in full March on the Side of the Eaſtern Riviera, and alſo that 12,000 were already arrived at Fontremoli and Aulla: That 6000 more had croſſed the Appennines under General Keil, and that General Lufan had penetrated with his Corps to Brugnetto: That the Enemy had a Body of 20,000 betwixt Genoa and Sarzana, being entrench'd well, and all their Poſts provided with every Thing neceſſary: That they had alſo taken Care to guard all the Paſſages; and, as they were aſſembling a great Number of Barks, it was thought they had a Deſign to throw a new Bridge at Magra, tho' the Waters of that River are ſo low, that it was every where fordable. ib.

They write from Hanover, that a Day of Public Thankſgiving has been kept for the happy Arrival of the King in that Country. ib.

Extract of a Letter from the Imperial Camp at Boxtel, June 10.

'The Croats have lately performed an Exerciſe of 'Firing, in Preſence of the Field Marſhal, and M. Wil'liam Van Haren, Deputy from the States General. 'All the Spectators did Juſtice to their Addreſs; but 'were particularly obliged to confeſs their Surprize at 'ſeeing two Platoons, in which every Man had ano'ther upright on his Shoulders, and yet performed all 'the Exerciſe of the Fuſil, charging Platoon againſt 'Platoon, without any Man loſing his Equilibre.' ib. *This is the firſt Regiment of Poſture-Maſters I ever heard of.*

From the London Gazette.

Hague, June 21, N. S. Every Thing ſeemed to be pretty quiet again at this Place laſt Tueſday, and by the Diſpoſitions that were made to prevent any farther Miſchief from the Mob, it was expected that a Stop would have been effectually put to all future Diſturbances, at leaſt in this Place; but towards the Dusk of the Evening, the Rioters aſſembled in greater Numbers than the Day before, forced all the Avenues that were guarded by the Burghers, and proceeded directly to the Chief Pachter's Houſe, which they plundered of every individual Thing that was in it. Several freſh Detachments of the Burghers were immediately ſent to diſperſe the Mob, with Orders to fire upon them, if they could not effect it otherwiſe; they ſoon perceived they had no other Method left but to come to this laſt Extremity, as the Rioters, (who were provided with Stones, and even with ſome Fire-Arms,) were determined at any Rate to carry their Point; they even began the Attack againſt the Burghers, who retired after firing a Volley, which, inſtead of being directed againſt the Rioters, was unfortunately fired among a Parcel of innocent People, whoſe Curioſity had led them thither; by this Accident ſeven or eight Perſons were killed upon the Spot, beſides thoſe who were wounded, to the Number of about 25 or 30. As ſoon as it was perceived that the Mob had got the better of the Burghers, a Detachment of the Swiſs Guards was ordered to diſperſe the Rioters, who, upon their firſt Appearance, immediately ran away, but being informed the next Morning, that the Guards had no Orders to fire upon them, they aſſembled again, determined to vent their Rage upon the Houſes of all the other Pachters.

The Magiſtrates of the Hague ſent upon this, for the Officers of the Burghers to exhort them to do their Duty, and to put an End to all theſe Diſturbances; but they anſwer'd, their Men were reſolv'd they would have nothing more to do with it, as long as it concern'd only the Pachters, but that they would take Care no Harm ſhould be done to any Body elſe: The Mob being now at full Liberty to do whatever they pleaſed, employed that whole Day in pillaging all the Pachters Houſes, and doing, unmoleſted, all the Miſchief they could think of; but their Fury fell only on thoſe Farmers of the Public Revenue. As that was the Day appointed for the Meeting of the States of Holland, the Prince of Orange (tho' he ſtill continued ill of his Fever) was carried to their Aſſembly for a few Minutes, during which he repreſented to them the infinite Miſchief that would attend all theſe Diſturbances, and deſired they would, without any Loſs of Time, find ſome Remedy for theſe Evils. The Aſſembly continued till paſt Ten at Night.

Naples, May 28. A Piedmonteſe Privateer has lately taken in the Sicilian Seas five Genoeſe Ships. She purſued a Sixth, but this eſcaped by Means of a Neapolitan Ship which was coming from Smyrna. It is aſſured that the Queen is breeding again. W. E.

Milan, June 4. The Troops that were intended for the Expedition againſt Genoa are actually marched, and it is thought that the Imperialiſts will puſh the enſuing Campaign with Vigour; but on the other Hand it is very apparent that his Sardinian Majeſty is determined to execute the Preliminaries without Delay, inſomuch, that the Forces he had in the Dutchies of Modena and Placentia are on their March to evacuate thoſe Places; the Artillery in the latter is to be ſent to Turin, and Diſpoſitions are making to quit the Town of Savona. Ten Auſtrian Battalions that were to have continued with Baron Leutrum, are marched, in Conſequence of theſe Meaſures, to join General Nadaſti, which may poſſibly prove diſadvantageous to the Genoeſe. The Siege of Baſtia was raiſed on the 28th, in Conſequence of the Sardinian Troops having received Orders to leave Corſica. Signior Spinola made a better Defence than could be expected there, and the Malcontents have thought proper to retire back again into the Mountains. ib.

Trente, June 4. 'Tis aſſured that the Troops which were to halt in this Province, and which, it was ſaid, were to return home, have received Orders to continue their March for Italy. ib.

Prague, June 8. The Hungarian Troops, which arrive ſucceſſively in this Kingdom, are quartered in the Villages about this Capital. On the 6th a Commiſſary of the Ruſſian Troops arrived here, and we hear that thoſe Troops are croſſing Upper Sileſia a great Pace, as the laſt of them were to paſs through Bilitz betwixt the 3d and 5th Inſtant. ib.

Vienna, June 12. Yeſterday, about Six in the Morning, their Imperial Majeſties, accompanied by Prince Charles of Lorrain, and the Princeſs Charlotta his Siſter, ſet out from hence for Olmutz in Moravia, in order to review the Ruſſian Auxiliaries, the firſt Column of which will be there by the 17th. The Court has actually receiv'd a Courier with Advice of his Britannick Majeſty's Sentiments, as to the Manner in which the Count de Kaunitz ſigned the Preliminaries; as yet, however, there tranſpires nothing of the Contents of his Diſpatches. The Court has recalled the Count de Shoteck from Munich, in order to his being ſent to Berlin, where he is to execute a Commiſſion of Importance, from which we have great Expectations. It is believed his Imperial Majeſty will ſhortly ſend a Commiſſorial Decree to the Dyet at Ratisbon, in order to invite the States of the Empire to accede to the Preliminary Articles of Peace, and thereby renew their Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction. An Expreſs, arrived this Morning from General Brown, informs us, that he had made all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for opening the Campaign, by an Irruption into the Eaſtern Riviera with a Body of twenty-five thouſand Men, which makes us very impatient to learn what Effects this may have had, as they may operate ſtrongly on the preſent Poſture of Affairs. The Embaſſador of Venice was invited to a general Conference lately held here, upon which a Rumour prevails, that the Republick will proteſt againſt making any Settlement in Italy for the Royal Infant Don Philip; which, however, many of our Politicians are not much inclined to believe. ib.

Hamburgh, June 14. This Afternoon the King of Denmark came with a great Retinue from Altena to this City, to ſee what was remarkable therein. Upon his Arrival, the Cannon of our Ramparts were diſcharged, and the Militia under Arms were ranged on each Side the Streets through which the King paſſed. His Majeſty, who was on Horſeback, rode through moſt of the Principal of them, and towards the Evening returned to Altena. ib.

Hague, June 20. His Serene Highneſs the Prince Stadtholder is ſo well recovered from his late Indiſpoſition, that he aſſiſted Yeſterday for a conſiderable Time at the Aſſembly of the States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, in order to concert with their Noble and High Mightineſſes, the neceſſary Meaſures to put a Stop to the Abuſes which may be crept in by farming the Public Revenues. ib.

Proceedings at the Court of Criticiſm, Thurſday June 16.

THE Court of Cenſure was adjourned to this Day Fortnight.

The Court of Recommendation was moved, that his Honour would pleaſe to reſume the Subject of a charitable Proviſion for the Widows and Children of the poor Clergy; and a Letter from a Dignitary of the Church of *England*, highly approving the Scheme formerly printed in this Paper, was read.

It was then ſaid, That this Scheme was by no Means a new or unprecedented Matter; for that ſomething very nearly reſembling it was already inſtituted in more than one Dioceſe; and that other grave and good Men, beſides his Honour, had lamented the Diſtreſs and Miſery in which many worthy Clergymen were unavoidably neceſſitated to leave their Families, and had conſider'd the Neglect of making any Proviſion for them, as a Reproach to the whole Nation.

A Book written by the learned Dean *Prideaux* was then produced, and the following Quotation from it was ordered to be read and printed; where the learned Writer, having offered his Objections to a particular Method propoſed for raiſing ſuch Charity, proceeds thus:

'But here you will ſay, Muſt there then be no 'Regard had to the poor Widows, and Children 'of deceaſed Miniſters? Muſt no Compaſſion be 'ſhewn towards them, or any Proviſion at all 'made for them? To this I anſwer, None ſhall 'be more ready, than I will always be for the pro'viding of all ſuitable Relief for them in a juſti'fiable Way. I reckon this is, what we in this 'Kingdom are defective and faulty in. Moſt 'other Proteſtant Churches in other Parts of 'Chriſtendom have Proviſions for the Wives and 'Children, which their Miniſters may leave be'hind them at their Deceaſe, ſtated and ſettled 'by Law. And no Chriſtian State is more obliged 'to this, than we in this Kingdom, becauſe by 'that great Number of Alienations of Tythes, 'which were made from the Church into the 'Hands of the Laity at the Reformation, a Mul'titude of our Livings are ſo impoveriſhed, as not 'to be ſufficient to provide a Miniſter with a 'tolerable Competency, while he lives, much leſs 'to enable him to leave wherewith to ſupport a 'Family after his Deceaſe. But is there no other 'Way of finding Relief for them, but by rob'bing God, his Church, and the next Succeſſor? 'Are there no other Means of providing Chari'ty for their Support, but at the Price of Simony, 'Sacrilege and Oppreſſion? It is againſt this Evil 'and Impious Way only that I argue: Find out 'any other, that is juſtifiable, and honeſt, and I 'ſhall be moſt ready heartily and zealouſly to con'cur with you in it. For I truly think it a great 'Defect among us, and a Reproach to the whole 'Nation, that ſo little is done in it already, ſince 'ſo many Reigns are now paſt ſince the Refor'mation, in all which it hath been continually 'complained of, and never yet redreſſed. And I 'think we cannot be excuſed, 'till ſome legal Me'thod be ſettled by the Government to make Pro'viſion herein. And becauſe my deſtroying your 'Way may not be thought to be from any De'ſign of obſtructing ſo good a Work, I will ſup'ply you with another, which after my moſt ſe'rious Thoughts on this Matter, ſeems to me the 'moſt proper for the Purpoſe, as being not only 'free from all the Objections, which I have made 'againſt that, which you have propoſed, but that 'which, in all likelyhood will prove the moſt ef'fectual to anſwer the End intended, and all this 'without grieving or oppreſſing any Body. And 'an Act of Parliament can eſtabliſh this Way, 'as well as that, which you propoſe. And there'fore, if you will alter your Petition, and put 'this way into it, inſtead of the other, you ſhall 'have both my Hand and my Heart to concur

'with you in it. I will propoſe it to you in 'theſe following Articles,

I. 'That the whole Body of the Clergy do e-'qually take upon them this Charge of providing 'for their own Poor, that is, the Poor Widows 'and Children of Clergymen deceaſed, in the ſame 'Manner, as every Pariſh provideth for thoſe that 'fall into Poverty in it.

II. 'That in order hereto, the Clergy of every 'County be incorporated, and have ſtated Meet-'ings and proper Officers appointed to manage this 'Matter.

III. 'That the Officers appointed do annually 'lay an equal Rate upon all the Eccleſiaſtical Be-'nefices in the County, for the maintaining of 'thoſe Poor belonging to the Clergy, in the ſame 'Manner as the Overſeers of the Poor do in every 'Pariſh, make a Rate for the maintaining of the 'Poor belonging to the ſaid Pariſh.

IV. 'That a Licenſe of Mortmain be granted 'every ſuch Corporation to purchaſe and hold 'Lands to a Value in Proportion to the Number 'of Pariſhes, which are in the ſaid County.

V. 'That all Pariſhes be diſcharged from mak-'ing Proviſion for any ſuch Poor, as the Clergy 'are to be charged with according to this Propo-'ſal, and that in conſideration hereof all Miniſters 'of Pariſhes be diſcharged from all Poors Rates in 'their ſaid Pariſhes for their Eccleſiaſtical Bene-'fices, and be charged for them only to the main-'taining of their own Poor, and none other.'

(To be continued.)

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Saturday.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, June 9.

'This Morning ſailed from Spithead Rear Admiral 'Watſon in the Lyon Man of War, for Cape Breton, 'with the Norwich, Penzance, Arundel, and Tartar; 'the Porcupine, and Jamaica Sloops; and the Outward-'bound Ships, for the Weſt Indies.

'Remain at Spithead the Berwick, Haſtings, Hamp-'ſhire, Swan Sloop; the Renown, and Princeſs Royal 'Storeſhip.' G. A.

Yeſterday being the Firſt Day of Term, the Right Hon. the Earl of Traquair appeared at the Court of King's Bench, which was ordered to be recorded, and his Lordſhip was further continued on his Recognizance. ib.

As was Sir John Douglaſs, Bart. late Knight of the Shire for Dumfries. ib.

Several Perſons likewiſe took the Oaths in the Court of King's Bench, in order to qualify themſelves for divers Places under the Government. ib.——*We hope for the future, that no Perſons who are recorded to have taken the Oaths to the Government in the King's Bench, will afterwards be recorded there for having broken them,*

This Day being the Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, who enters the 22d Year of his Reign, the Morning was uſhered in with Ringing of Bells; and at Noon the Tower and Park Guns were fired, and their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices received the Compliments of the Nobility, Gentry, &c. on the Occaſion. The whole Artillery Company, preceded by the Hanover Grenadiers, marched at Twelve o'Clock from the Artillery Ground, Moorfields, through the principal Streets of the City, to St. Paul's Cathedral, in order to march before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and from thence to his Manſion-Houſe at Grocer's Hall in the Poultry, where an elegant Entertainment was provided on the Occaſion; and the Healths of the Royal Family, &c. drank, according to Annual Cuſtom. W. E.

Thurſday the Workmen began to pull down the Houſes between St. James's Place and Marlborough-Houſe, in order to make the Opening to the intended new Front of the Palace more commodious and convenient for the Nobility's Coaches, &c. ib.——*For St. James's Place, I ſuppoſe we ſhould read St. James's Palace.*

His Highneſs Prince Lobcowitz is preparing to ſet out for Aix la Chapelle, for the better Recovery of his Health. ib.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Moreton was carried over the New Bridge at Weſtminſter in a Sedan Chair, being the firſt that has paſſed over that Bridge. ib.

Tueſday a Farmer's Servant at Bromley in Kent was detected by two Gentlemen in the abominable Sin of Sodomy with his Fellow Servant, who had them both ſecured and committed to the County Jail. ib—*The Writer I apprehend doth not mean, tho' he hath ſo expreſſed himſelf, that the Fellow-ſervant had the two Gentlemen ſecured.*

Laſt Saturday ſe'nnight one Tinnant, a Sailor, who lived in Sun-yard, Nightingale-Lane, committed a Rape on the Body of an Infant of ſeven Years of Age, Daughter of a Carpenter in Norris's Court in that Neighbourhood, for which Action he is ſince gone off. The Crime was committed under a Gateway in Bur-ſtreet, and was firſt known by a Daughter of Tinnant's, a Girl of nine Years of Age, *who was with him at the Time*, and has ſince told the whole Affair. ib—*If this Story be true, the Girl of nine Years old ſeems to have been almoſt an Acceſſary to the Rape.*

Dead. Laſt Wedneſday Evening died, after a few Days Illneſs, Mr. John Steers, upwards of thirty Years Abroad-Clerk of Mr. Parſons's Brewhouſe. ib.

Thurſday died, after three Days Illneſs, Mr. Charles Shuckburgh, late Beadle to the Ward of Farringdon Within. ib.

The ſame Morning died, after a lingering Illneſs, at Iſlington, Mr. Howard, a Carpenter in Friday-ſtreet. ibid.

Yeſterday died at Charing-croſs, William Patrick, Summoner of Juries to the High Bailiff of Weſtminſter. ib.—*But of what Illneſs we cannot learn.*

Monday.

There is certain Advice, that his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle embarked at Harwich on Thurſday laſt at five o'Clock in the Afternoon.

On Saturday laſt a ſpecial free Pardon paſs'd the Great Seal, granted to John Murray of Broughton, Eſq; and Hugh Frazer, Gent. of all Treaſons, Miſpriſion of Treaſon, and all other Offences committed or done by themſelves alone, or either of them, on or before the 9th Day of May, 1748. ib.

It is reported that Sir Henry Harper, Bart. Member for the City of Worceſter, died on Saturday laſt at his Seat at Caulk in Derbyſhire. ib.

Friday Mr. Great, an eminent Apothecary at Colcheſter, was married to Miſs Only, of Red Lyon-ſtreet, Holborn; a beautiful young Lady with a Fortune of 5000 l. ib.—*By this Match is Miſs* only *become* great.

A few Days ago died, at his Seat near Beaconsfield, in the County of Bucks, Francis Fuller, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Majors-General, and Colonel of a Regiment of Foot. ib.

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, June 9.

'On Thurſday his Majeſty's Proclamation for a Ceſ-'ſation of Arms was read at Portſmouth, the Major 'and Aldermen attending.

'Saturday came to Spithead the Ambuſcade Man of 'War, and two Dutch Men of War.

'This Morning ſailed out of the Harbour the Ber-'wick Man of War.' ib.

Tueſday.

Yeſterday their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales removed from Leiceſter-houſe to Kew, for ſome Time. G A.

Orders are given for ſuch Ships as are ready for ſailing to put to Sea with all Expedition, there being Advice of ſeveral Smuggling Cutters being out on the Coaſts of France, which are taking in Goods for England. W. E.

On Sunday laſt the Thunder, which happen'd about Eleven o'Clock, forced its Way thro' two Houſes near the Black Bull at Streatham; and at the ſame time the Lightning ſinged all the Hair off a Boy's Head at the above Houſe. ib.—*Qu. What Idea hath this Writer of Thunder?*

Sunday Morning ten Deſerters, who were taken in the French Service, were brought pinion'd under a ſtrong Guard through the City, and committed to the Savoy. ibid.

There being not the leaſt Settlement to the ſinking Pier of Weſtminſter-Bridge, ſince the Weight of 12000 Ton of Lead and Iron were laid on it, it is ordered to be finiſhed with all Expedition. ib——*We may then hope, at laſt, to ſee this noble Work perfected; and it may be now ſaid of this Bridge, that a Tun of Gold could not raiſe it, nor could* 12000 *Tun of Lead and Iron ſink it.*

Wedneſday.

His Excellency M. Champigne, Miniſter from the Elector of Cologn, who has reſided here ſome time, is preparing to ſet out for Holland. G. A.

Yeſterday Morning about Four o'Clock died, after a long Indiſpoſition, at her Mother's Houſe (the Counteſs of Portland's) her Grace the Dutcheſs of Kent. ib.

A Meſſenger was immediately diſpatch'd to the Lady Sophia Grey, her only Daughter, who is at the Seat of Sir Philip York, at Wreſt houſe in Bedfordſhire. ib.

Her Grace's Jointure, which is upwards of 2000 l. per Ann. devolves to the abovementioned Lady. ib.

About 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon on Sunday laſt, there happened at Addington-Place in Surry, a moſt violent Storm of Hail, which laſted about 20 Minutes: The ſmalleſt Hailſtones were as large as middling Wall-nuts; not round, but of an irregular Form; many of them were ſeven Inches in Circumference, and fell on the Ground with ſuch Force, that they rebounded above two Foot. All the Gardens round about were entirely covered with the Hail, which lay in ſhady Places full two Hours before it was diſſolved: All the Cucumber and Mellon Bell Glaſſes were broke to Pieces, and the Windows on the Eaſt-ſide of the Houſe ſuffered conſiderably; The Fruit-Trees and Herbage alſo received great Damage. ib.

There are melancholly Accounts received from ſeveral Parts of the Country of the great Hurt done by Thunder and Lightning on Sunday laſt; particularly at Springheld near Chelmsford, where two Lads were inſtantly kill'd in the Church, during the Time of Divine Service. ib.

Thurſday.

On Sunday laſt a very remarkable Affair happened at Hammerſmith. Three Gentlemen going into the River to wath, one of them being obſerved to keep under Water longer than uſual, the other two went to his Aſſiſtance; but before they could get him up, it was judg'd to be a full Quarter of an Hour, when with other Aſſiſtance they got him aſhore, in all Appearance dead; but a Woman, who was one of the Spectators of this Accident, interpoſed her Advice, and deſired ſhe might be laid upon the Graſs, and rolled for ſome time; which had ſo happy an Effect, that the Gentleman by degrees came to himſelf; and they ſtill purſuing further Methods, he is now alive and well. W. E.

This Morning early Bolt Court Coffee Houſe in Fleet-ſtreet was broke open, and robbed of Plate, &c. to a conſiderable Value. ib.

Laſt Tueſday died of a Conſumption, at his Lodgings at Iſlington, aged twenty Years, Mr. Richard Nutt, only Son of Mr. Richard Nutt, an eminent Printer of this City, and one of the Common Council-Men of Farringdon-Ward Without; a young Gentleman of an exceeding good Character, which makes his Death an irreparable Loſs to his Father, and every one elſe who had the Pleaſure of his Acquaintance. ib.

Friday died at Fento Bridge in Suſſex, aged 56, Mr. Price Holman, a Gentleman poſſeſſed of a large Eſtate in that County, and had been Husband to ſeven Wives. ibid.

Monday laſt died, aged 55, at her Houſe in Groſvenor-ſtreet, her Grace the Dutcheſs of Athol, Wife of the preſent Duke. ib.

Edinburgh, June 9. We hear that Francis Farquharſon of Monaltrie, who was engaged in the late Rebellion, and ordered for Tranſportation, has got Liberty of coming to Scotland to ſee his Friends, and ſettle his Affairs, after which he is to return to London, and make Choice of his Place of Baniſhment. ib.

Sir James Kinloch, 'tis ſaid, will be confined to ſome Town in England for Life, with Liberty of going two Miles round. ib. And

Sir James's two Brothers are to be tranſported, but with Choice of the Place. ib.

Yeſterday the Hon. Baron Maule took his Seat in the Court of Exchequer. ib. And

Yeſternight the Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron arrived here from England. ib.

His Majeſty's Ship the Mary Galley has taken the St. John Baptiſta, a rich Ship, from Cadiz, bound to New Spain, and carried her into Barbadoes. D. A.

The Carter Snow, Capt. Clear, has taken a French Sloop from Cape Francois, her Name not known; which Prize, with another, are ſince arrived at Philadelphia. ib.

The Lively Brigantine, Capt. Watſon, for Lisbon, from Carolina, is taken by the Spaniards, and carried into St. Sebaſtian's. ib.

Yeſterday the Memorial of the Tea-Dealers was taken into Conſideration by the Court of Directors of the India Company, and Deputies were admitted to ſpeak in the Court in Support of the ſaid Memorial; after which the Court declared they would proceed in this Sale on the Plan before concerted, and that they would have another Sale in November next; and immediately continued the Sale without much Interruption. ib.

Yeſterday the Judges met in the Lord Chief Juſtice Lee's Chamber in Weſtminſter-Hall, and choſe their Circuits for the enſuing Summer Aſſizes, viz.

Home Circuit.

Lord Chief Juſtice Lee, and Mr. Juſtice Deniſon.

Norfolk Circuit.

Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, and Mr. Baron Clarke.

Midland Circuit.

Lord Chief Baron Parker, and Mr. Juſtice Abney.

Weſtern Circuit.

Mr. Juſtice Wright, and Mr. Juſtice Foſter.

Oxford Circuit.

Mr. Juſtice Burnett, and Mr. Juſtice Birch.

Northern Circuit.

Mr. Baron Clive, and Mr. Baron Legge.

Laſt Tueſday the great Match at Cricket, depending between the Gentlemen of London and Lambeth, was play'd on Peckham-Rye Common, and won by the former with very great Eaſe. Notwithſtanding the repeated Boaſtings and ill grounded Preſumption of the Lambeth Gentry, it was found before parting, that the Landlord at whoſe Houſe they dined, muſt have been conſiderably in Advance, had not the Gentlemen of London generouſly made up the Deficiency incurr'd by their Antagoniſts. ib.

Yeſterday the Lord Lifford, a French Nobleman of Diſtinction, arrived at his Houſe in New Bond-ſtreet, from Bath. W. E.

Tueſday ſeveral Convicts, loaded with Irons, were brought to the Green Dragon Inn in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, from the Caſtle Gaol in Norwich, in order to be tranſported to ſome of his Majeſty's Colonies in America.

To-morrow the Right Hon. the Lords of the Treaſury will adjourn for three Weeks. ib.

Three Regiments of Foot, and Two of Horſe, are ordered home from Flanders. ib.

Laſt Friday Three hundred impreſſed Seamen were diſcharged from on board the Guard Ships at the Nore. ibid.

Yeſterday the Royal Exchange was ſo thronged with Haymakers, who reſort thither in great Numbers, on Account of the late heavy Rains, that the Merchants could hardly paſs and repaſs about their Buſineſs; but we hear, that, if the Weather holds as it is, a general Collection will be made for them, to ſupply their preſent Neceſſities. ibid.

Tueſday the Report was made of the three Malefactors under Sentence of Death in Newgate, viz. George Cock, Benjamin Thomas, and James Watling the Smuggler; when they were all ordered for Execution, which is to be on Wedneſday next. ib.

There are ſaid to be Advices from Breſt, that Admiral Warren (ſo the Dutch Writers call him, but undoubtedly they mean Knowles) has made a Deſcent at Petit Guaves and Leogane, and done much Damage to the Magazines there; and that on the 27th of April he ſailed for St. Domingo, with 12 Men of War and three Bomb Veſſels. ib.

Friday.

We hear from L—ſ——d, that Friday laſt, being the 10th of June, was concluded with a Bonfire, Ringing of Bells, Fireworks, Rockets, and other Demonſtrations of Joy. Diligent Enquiry having been made for *white Roſes*, a Number of People went about the Town ſinging, *The King ſhall enjoy his own again*, and other ſuch-like Songs; while others met in large Companies to drink Healths *ſuitable to the Occaſion*, and diſtinguiſh themſelves from the Friends of Gower and Anſon.—— *Who will, for the future, have the Impudence to deny the Exiſtence of Jacobitiſm in this Nation?*

There is Advice from New England, by the Ship lately arrived from Providence, that a French Man of War of thirty Guns, bound for the Spaniſh Main from Breſt, has taken, near the Iſland of Sable, two very rich Schooners that had been trading on the Spaniſh Coaſt, and were bound for Jamaica. D. A.

One of his Majeſty's Ships belonging to Admiral Byng's Squadron, has taken a French Turkey Ship ſoon after ſhe ſailed from Vado Bay, and carried her into Leghorn. ib.

BANKRUPTS.

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